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WHOLE No. 3414

JURY HAS MUCH TO COMMEND All the Institutions In Splendid Shape.

The grand jury after a three weeks' session made a final report to Judge Gear yesterday and was excused for the term. Though the inquisitorial body spread its investigations over a very large area the findings reported were not of a startling or unusual nature. The grand jury found all the public institutions in an extremely satisfactory condition, its only recommendations being improvements of a sanitary nature at Oahu Prison and in the accommodations at the Insane Asylum. There were further recommendations favoring the Primo Beer saloons, as oppose to illicit joints, and a protest against the practice of confining unconvicted prisoners in Oahu Prison. Particularly was attention called to three boys awaiting trial for larceny who had been confined for three months without trial.

The grand jury reported in court shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning and the first few lines of the report were read by Clerk Loucks who was soon relieved by Judge Gear. The report was as follows:

To the Honorable George D. Gear, 2nd Judge, Circuit Court, First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Greeting:—The Grand Jury duly charged and sworn before you on August 5, 1902, beg to report as follows: That they have been in session from August 4, 1902, to August 28, 1902, during which period they have set eighteen days. Fifty-four cases have been presented during the term, and that true bills of indictment have been found in thirty-three cases, and no bills returned in the remaining twenty-one cases. Kakaako and Iwilei districts were visited and found to be in as good condition as could be expected under existing circumstances.

Thursday, August 21, 1902, the Oahu Prison, Insane Asylum, Detention Camp No. 2, property of Theo. Richards, and Kalihl Detention Camp were visited. The Prison was found to be in excellent condition as to cleanliness, and prisoners all seemed to be well cared for and well treated by the officers in charge. The only subject that needed radical improvement was the water closets, which we found to be closets that consisted of about twelve galvanized buckets, the excrement in these is covered with earth all of which is finally deposited in a large excavation in the rear of the Prison. Mr. Henry, the Jailer, was conversed with in regard to connecting same with the sewer and informed the Grand Jury that the expense would be small as he could furnish the labor for all the work necessary, the only expense being actual cost of piping and connection of same to the sewer main, which is now on King street. We would therefore respectfully recommend that same be done as early as possible, as we think that under present conditions, the sanitary arrangements should be as near perfect as it is possible to make them, in order to prevent contagion from any disease that may arise.

We also think that it is not only necessary but just to other men confined that all prisoners afflicted with diseases of any nature be separated from other prisoners to avoid contamination and that separate accommodations be set apart for their use.

We further recommend that the following improvements be made: That the wall be raised five feet all around, which seems very essential for the safe-keeping of all prisoners confined within the yard. This work can also be performed by prison labor, the only expense being for material and we would further recommend that a wing be built on the Ewa side of the Prison premises, outside of the walls of the regular confines for convicted prisoners, as we think that, as under the axiom, that "All men are presumed to be innocent until their guilt is proven," it is not only their privilege, but their right that they be kept away and apart from men, some of whom have been guilty of grave and serious charges, and we think this is particularly commendable in cases of minors who are compelled to associate with hardened criminals and in this way learn to look on prison servitude as nothing out of the ordinary.

The Insane Asylum was next visited and found to be in the hands of very competent management, as the cleanliness and care of the inmates showed. The Grand Jury, however, desire to respectfully draw the attention of this Honorable Court, to the condition of the dining room floor, which was in a very poor state, having decayed and been patched, and decayed over again, until it has reached a state where it seemed almost unsafe to walk across the room for fear of its falling in, there are also large holes in the top floor that have rotted away but which are cov-

ered from the bottom by the floor underneath.

The Grand Jury consulted with Mr. Meister regarding this flooring, and were informed that it would probably cost from \$75.00 to \$100.00, but not more, and we think that as the inmates are all unfortunately suffering from disordered minds, and unable to care for themselves in event of danger or from a sanitary point of view, that it is absolutely necessary that this building be put in immediate repair. We would further recommend that the automatic contrivance for opening all doors in case of fire, in the new ward, be put in working order, as we were informed by the Captain of the Guards on duty at the time, that it had not worked properly for two months or more. We requested the Captain to put same in operation for us, which he did by throwing the weight with a broom handle and then going around and opening each door with a wrench, which was provided for that purpose. As this appliance was undoubtedly installed at considerable expense, we think it very careless and negligent on the part of the authorities in not appropriating sufficient funds to have these repairs done, more especially, where the lives of the inmates of such an institution depend on perfect working of these appliances.

We would further recommend that more beds be furnished, as a number of the inmates are without same, and we think that with a little extra effort on the part of some of the people at the head of the Department, these beds could be secured without extra expense to the Board of Health, as we understand that the National Guard has in their possession numerous beds which are not in use.

Detention Camp No. 2 was next visited, and found to be the property of Theo. Richards. On looking over the premises, they were discovered to be in a very filthy condition, more especially the mauka row of houses, under which the water had collected and stagnated, and at every stairway leading to the mauka side of the house was found a slop pail, which in our opinion, would have been alive with germs in a very short while, also that the cubic air space ordinance was violated in a number of instances.

Kalihl Detention Camp was found to be in excellent shape, both as to sanitary conditions and cleanliness, and we heartily approve of the course pursued by the Government in the maintenance of this camp, under the present conditions, and further, that we think the location and arrangements for this institution are first class.

Kalihl Receiving Station for Lepers was inspected by the Grand Jury August 26, 1902, and as a whole was found to be in as good a condition as financial circumstances of the Board of Health would permit, and taking into consideration the nature of the affliction, the inmates are apparently well cared for and seemed to be satisfied, and further, that the institution had the appearance of being in the hands of people competent of handling it.

The Non-Leperous Girls' Home was next visited, and while the present location is not such that it can be made attractive in the way of plants or flowers, and does not offer any pastime or occupation for the children, still the little ones were all contented and happy, and for the Catholic Sisters in charge, there can be nothing but praise for the manner in which the children are taught, and the interest that is taken in their behalf. We would add, however, that the quarters as a whole are very cramped and small, and that the funds for building a room or two onto the main building should be forthcoming from some source, as such accommodations are absolutely necessary. We further recommend that a similar institution be established for boys.

The Reform School was also visited and found in good order. Everything was neat and good wholesome food supplied to the boys, and in answer to questions regarding their surroundings, they all appeared satisfied with the treatment accorded them. We would, however, respectfully recommend that a few more beds be supplied, as we found some of the boys were compelled to sleep on the floor for want of proper accommodations.

In our inspection of Public Buildings, we have seen many other improvements that are necessary, but realizing the scarcity of funds at the present time, we have refrained from making recommendations only in cases where absolutely necessary. The Grand Jury also beg to draw this Honorable Court's attention to the cases of Manuel Peter age 17, Daniel Ka age 14, and Apua age 14, arrested and committed to the Oahu Prison on May 2, 1902, for stealing a small amount of copper from the Rapid Transit Co., to await indictment by the Grand Jury, and would say that up to the date of our visit to the Prison, August 21, 1902, although indicted, we understand, by the last Grand Jury, these boys had not had a trial.

It seems that the proper place for them would have been the Reform School. Instead of committing them to Prison for three and a half months to await a hearing, there to be thrown amongst men already adepts at the offences for which probably they are held. And we recommend that these three boys be released at once, as the time that they have already spent in jail seems to be in excess of the gravity of the offence committed or the value of the articles stolen.

The Grand Jury from observation and matters that have been brought to their attention, very seriously disapprove of the closing of the small beer saloons, and they are confident that it only means that a drink of the vilest nature is substituted, and further, that the government is deprived of much revenue and at the same time put to an additional expense in the prosecution of criminal cases originating through the use of these substitutes for beer.

(Continued on page 4.)

YOUNG MEN HEAR ORATORS DISCUSS REPUBLICAN IDEAS

Large Attendance Upon the Mass Meeting of the Club Which Is Marked by Good Speeches.

Young Republicans filled the hall of their club last evening and for more than an hour heard discourses on the principal topics which are to come before the voters at the issue of the coming campaign. There was a free field after the speeches of the evening, and the matters brought out were talked over and the meeting displayed the enthusiasm which animates the young men of the party to action, now as never before.

When Chairman Lorrin Andrews called the gathering to order there were several score members and visitors in the seats and immediately there began an influx of amateurs until the hall was comfortably filled. The fact that a majority of the attendants were Hawaiians meant of course that the proceedings were principally in that language, and despite the fact that there were many men present who could not understand what was going on, there were very few persons who left the hall during the time of the speechmaking. In calling the meeting to order Chairman Andrews said:

"We have met here this evening to inaugurate our part of the campaign, and for the discussion of those things which we deem as most important factors in the fight. We are here to discuss the policies which we think should be to the fore in the Republican party, and to determine as well what part we shall take to make the Republican party the successful one in the coming struggle. The gentlemen who will address you are well known and will speak to you of their ideas of the most particular issues and after they have closed we hope that there will be a general discussion of the many points which are brought out." He then introduced Senator W. C. Achi as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Achi said in part, speaking in Hawaiian:

"I want to explain to you why I am a Republican. My first reason for choosing this party was that it is now and always has been the party of protection to home industries. This is the principle on which the party is founded. We have here in Hawaii only one industry, sugar brings to us the wealth which is in the country. We have no mines, no mineral wealth and we must depend for our progress upon the fruits of the soil, which in our case is sugar. The Republican party protects our product, it always looking out for the best interests of the people, and this was the first reason why I choose this party for my affiliation.

"In the second place, when I looked into the political history of the United States I found that during the past forty-two years the Republican party has been called upon by the people to rule for thirty-four years, and is now in control of the government. During those thirty-four years the country enjoyed prosperity. It has gone ahead with leaps and bounds. Railroads have been built across the continent, mills have sprung up and fields have been cultivated. Everywhere there have been signs of prosperity. For eight years only in those four decades have the Democrats been in control of the government. The people found during that short period the difference between the principles of the two parties and the effects upon the business of the country was such that only one term sufficed to prove the wisdom of calling the Republicans into power again.

"For us here the most important thing is that we choose a good legislature. Everybody knows the hard times which have come upon the Territory. The rich, the middle class and the laborer alike have felt the stringency and while you are ready to obey the command of God, to eat your bread in the sweat of your brow, many of you cannot find employment. I believe that the most of this is due to the fact that the last legislature did not act properly and pass laws for the good of the people.

"During the last session of the legislature a Home Rule member gave notice that he would introduce into the House a bill providing for a tax or export duty of \$10 a ton on sugar. I believe that member gave the notice without realizing what would be the effects. That notice is one of the leading causes why we suffer today. The men with money here and abroad are not willing to invest in a country where there is any danger of such attacks upon the principal industry. Just so long as there is a party in power which has proposed such legislation there will be the same feeling of insecurity felt by the men who have the means to invest in our industries.

"Look at the platform of the Home Rule party. There are eleven planks in it which propose how to spend the money of the people. There is not a single one which proposes to raise money to meet the expenses. The principal plank sets forth the intention of the Home Rulers to appropriate money for the payment of the Fire Claims. We have now a bill making an appropriation for the payment of part of the awards for these claims, but there is no money to meet the appropriation, and the result is that the losses have not been met. The Republicans proposed that the Territory borrow \$2,000,000 and the money be used for the payment of improvements, but the Home Rule majority would not agree to this and the result is that the money

in the treasury must be used for salaries and some improvements.

"It is the duty of all the people to do all in their power to prevent the success of the Home Rule party. The men of the party are not qualified for the work. They may mean well, but they have not the knowledge of affairs to make them capable of making good laws for the Territory, and it is therefore a patriotic duty for every citizen to vote and work for the Republican nominees."

Col. Curtis P. Iaukea was then introduced, and spoke at length upon his declaration for city and county government. He said in the Hawaiian people there was unanimity as to what they want, while in the men of the business community there were entertained doubts as to the course to be followed. The Hawaiians he said were not responsible for the change of government. It was the business community. He maintained that the people are being kept out of their rights and would have them in spite of the business community. They brought about the change and if there was any trouble they were at able to stand it. He defended the Hawaiians saying that they would do right in all events. He said:

"Do not misunderstand me, I do not mean that the change should be radical and come all at once. It should be gradual. Let's make a beginning if it must be with the outside districts. It may be that the form of government of other parts of the United States where the people are born and reared under them would not be appropriate and our form should then be one fitted to our needs. Much has been said of beachcombers coming here and getting into office. The Legislature has the right to limit citizenship by a residential qualification.

"I do not propose to be placed in a false position longer. If this is the course of procedure its only result must be to force myself out of the party and I do not believe there will be a baker's dozen Hawaiians left with you. I want to make the fight in the convention. If the men who are opposed to municipal government are in control I hope the platform will declare against it. I shall then stay in the party and wait for two years hoping that there will be a change of mind, but I will not stay in the party if the platform declares one thing and means another."

Judge Kaulukou was presented and spoke at some length, saying that he was glad to see such interest in the political matters which are coming before the people. He urged the men present to see that the best men were put up for the legislature. He said if there were not good men named they would meet defeat. He said city and county government was the first step toward statehood and declared that the goal toward which all should press. He explained how in states the people elected all their officers and that they had every right that the people could have.

Chairman Andrews declared that the city and county government matter was the most important before the people and he hoped that there would be discussion of it. There was some talk over the matter all tending to the point that the convention should declare in favor of one side or the other.

W. W. Harris wanted the club to make a declaration in favor of the candidacy of A. G. M. Robertson for delegate, but Chairman Andrews held that the meeting was not one at which such business could be done. The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the speakers.

FIFTH DISTRICT MEETINGS. Meetings of the precinct clubs of the Fifth district will be held Saturday evening for the purpose of taking up the various suggestions of the district committee as regards recommendations of legislative places, as well as planks of the Territorial platform, for submission by the delegates to the convention of Monday next.

The meetings of the city precincts will be held as early as possible so that there may be adjournment in time to permit the persons attending to reach the Orpheum in time for the meeting to be held there at which former Senator Thurston will make the principal address. The calls for the meeting have been sent out, and there is a feeling that the attendance upon the various meetings will be large, so as to make the expressions of opinion as wide in range and as representative of the feelings of the voters as is possible.

The club meetings will be held in the usual places except perhaps in the case of the seventh precinct, where another hall than that of the Reform school may have to be chosen. Judge Wilcox has the matter under consideration and arrangements will be made today and the special call issued.

DEMOCRATS AND FUSION. Democracy is still unattached despite all rumors to the contrary. There have been many suggestions recently that there will be effected a combination of forces between the unaffiliated and both of the leading parties, but beyond conferences on each side the situation is unchanged. Chairman McCarthy with Messrs. Creighton, Terrill and Johnson, have met with Republican leaders and set out their claims for representation, but no agreement has been reached, the meeting having closed without any definite results.

Although this is the official position between other members of both the Democratic and Home Rule parties there have been many talks and suggestions of a basis for agreement. At the bottom of most of these is a basis granting to Democracy the long end of the legislative ticket in return for support of Wilcox for delegate. They have never received the sanction of official endorsement, for the Central Club is not a unit by any means upon the question of fusion with either of the leading organizations.

The nearest thing to a combination was an agreement on the part of several individual Democrats to oppose any attempt at fusion until after the election of delegates to the Home Rule nominating convention, when it is believed there will be some steps taken toward reaching a basis of cooperation. Monday next has been set for further conferences and there will be nothing definite until that time.

HOME RULE DELEGATES

There was a large meeting of members of the executive committee of the Home Rule party last night at the headquarters. While it was declared that nothing was done reports were read from Wilcox showing that he is meeting with much success on his tour. The elections for delegates to the convention which will nominate legislative candidates will be held Monday. There will come with them a recommendation from each precinct club as to the proper candidate. Until these are in none of the Home Rulers will discuss candidates.

WAIMEA WILL HAVE NEW WATER

The Plans for a Water Company Endorsed by the Stockholders.

During the next 60 days the committee of stockholders of the Waimea Sugar Mill Company will give its attention to the formation of a water company, for the purpose of furnishing water upon the lands of the company, which is regarded as the solution of the difficulties in which the company has fallen, and which, according to figures placed before the meeting of the stockholders yesterday, will clear up the estate within three years.

The meeting was a well attended one and the report of the committee as prepared by E. H. Paris, W. E. Rowell and E. E. Conant, was not only long but exhaustive. It was set forth that the committee after long negotiations had come to the conclusion that the salvation of the plantation was the formation of a company to bring water to the fields from the mountains. This water belongs to Gay & Robinson, and those gentlemen have extended the option of leave to the company for time sufficient to permit of the formation of a company for the development of the plans.

There is another point in the readjustment of the lease of the water which will relieve the company from embarrassments, in that now Gay & Robinson will agree to the use of the water upon lands not immediately in the ownership of the sugar mill company, but as well to the lands which are under lease, this having been a point long under discussion between the company and the water right owners. It was the opinion of the members of the committee that the necessary flume and ditches would cost not more than \$20,000, and the recommendation was that this company be formed at once. It was upon this recommendation that the stockholders decided to ask the committee to work upon the plan for two months, when another meeting will be held for the purpose of hearing the supplemental report.

Many stockholders of the company, among them some of the largest and most influential, have already agreed to the advancing of the necessary funds for the purpose of arranging the water company proposition, and not only have Castle & Cooke made this agreement but have signified their readiness to hold onto the agency in the event of there being such a satisfactory arrangement for the floating of the company out of debt. Owing to the expert opinion on the water from the wells being delayed there was no report on this feature by the members of the committee.

FUNGUS DISEASE KILLS MOSQUITOES

LANSING, Mich., August 16.—Prof. R. H. Pettit, of the State Agricultural College, has been studying the mosquito problem in Michigan. Bronson Barlow, his assistant, has made a remarkable discovery.

While examining mosquito-breeding ponds he found that in one pool the banks were lined with the bodies of dead mosquitoes, killed by a fungus disease. This disease is closely related to the one that kills flies in the autumn, attaching to window panes. The mosquitoes are attached to the surface upon which they die by filaments of the fungus extending from the body of the insect which filaments bind it firmly in place. The body of the insect first becomes fully occupied by the vegetative mycelium of the fungus, after which the growth appears on the outside, completely covering the mosquito with a white covering, which serves as seed, are born and forcibly ejected into the air for some distance, and, coming in contact with other mosquitoes, infect them.

An attempt is being made to introduce the disease into other ponds.

MANY FAVOR PORTUGUESE Republicans Want Votes of the Colony.

What is to be done in the matter of representation for the Portuguese Political Club upon the tickets of the Republican party, will be settled definitely today at noon, when both the Fourth and Fifth district committees will meet for the purpose of finally passing upon the recommendation that there be one member for the lower house nominated from the Portuguese community by each. The sentiment is that there should be such representation, but that there can be permitted no dictation from the club of Portuguese, but that the Republicans must choose the men to run from among the Portuguese Republicans of the city.

There was a long meeting given over to discussion of the proposals yesterday, when the members of the Fourth district committee gathered at Castle & Cooke's assembly room for the purpose of considering the situation. Chairman J. P. Cooke found thirty-five of the members of the committee present when he called to order the committee. Jonah Kumalae was appointed as the committee's interpreter and then Chairman Cooke explained the objects of the meeting. He said that the committee which met with other Republicans to hear what may be expected from the Portuguese, had carefully considered the matter, and had decided that it would be wise to give representation to the Club. The executive committee of the Territorial committee had met and sent a letter to the district committee in which the plan was suggested that the committees of each district on this issue give to the Portuguese citizens one representative.

Mr. Cooke continued that the conference committee had suggested that the Portuguese Political Club should not take any action until the committees of the Republican party could meet and pass upon the matter, but in this the wishes of the Republicans had been set aside and the club has chosen Maj. Camara and Frank Andrade as the representatives to be placed on the Republican ticket. Mr. Cooke said also that it had been represented that the Portuguese had 300 voters, or persons eligible to be voters, and it seemed important that there should be some representation given at this time, so that in the future the Portuguese might be considered and might really become Republicans.

P. M. Brooks began by saying that it had been said that the Portuguese could not find any proper man in the Fifth, and therefore there must be two candidates given by the Fourth District, but this raised such a storm of exceptions that Mr. Brooks gave way, and Mr. Cooke said he believed one candidate would satisfy them from the Fourth.

Lucas said that he knew that A. W. Senbury, of the Ninth precinct, Fifth District, would make the race for nomination for the lower house, and he thought this candidate would appeal to the Portuguese, and satisfy them as their representative in the Fifth.

D. P. R. Iversen moved that there be given one place on the ticket to a Portuguese, if the members of the club would come out and support the entire Republican legislative and congressional tickets.

Aylett was not in favor of such action. He said that there were only eighty-two votes at the club meeting, when they claimed 300. He did not think there would be more than 200 votes and he could not see what was to be gained.

Zeigler rose to give to the committee the substance of a conversation that he had had with Major Camara during the morning. He said that he had asked if the Portuguese would turn out as Republicans, and was told that they would not. When asked again if the Portuguese would name a half dozen men and permit the Republicans to select one and then agree to support the entire ticket on which that name was placed again the answer was in the negative. Camara had closed the conversation with the remark that the Republicans would have to take the Portuguese as they were or not at all.

G. B. McClellan was in favor of action only as Republicans and proposed a resolution setting forth that proportional representation be given to all nationalities as they registered and became American citizens, and that the Republicans would welcome the opportunity to give representation to a Portuguese Republican club showing a sufficient number of citizens pledged as Republicans.

There was a long discussion over this, which threatened to prolong the meeting indefinitely and the result was that Kumalae moved an adjournment until today noon when the Fifth district committee will get together as well.

WATER CURE OFFICER HERE

Major Gardener Is Passenger on Buford.

Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th United States Infantry, whose report on the famous "water cure" in the Philippines shook the nation and disrupted the personal and official relations between President Roosevelt and General Miles, is a passenger on the transport Buford now in Honolulu harbor, enroute from the Philippines to San Francisco. Upon arrival there he is to report to the adjutant-general's department for duty, but whether he will be called to Washington he does not know. At any rate Major Gardener will probably exchange his gold leaf of a major for the silver leaf of a lieutenant-colonel.

Major Gardener was interviewed aboard the transport yesterday by an Advertiser reporter. The Major is a man of medium height, fairly stout, and with clean shaven face, reminding one somewhat of the earlier pictures of Chauncey Depew, minus the burnishes. His appearance is prepossessing and his long military record has been an honorable one. Major Gardener entered the army in 1899 from West Point and he became a major on September 16, 1899. On April 28, 1898, he was appointed Colonel of the 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, a regiment from his own State, and became colonel of the 30th U. S. Infantry in July, 1899, being honorably mustered out when the volunteer army was disbanded.

In response to a question regarding his famous "report" Major Gardener said he preferred not to talk about it at present. He stated, however, that his report was made while he was civil governor of Tayapap province, Luzon. Governor Taft requested reports from all the governors as to conditions in their respective provinces. He made up his report of all that had come under his observation regarding the Filipinos, their life under the new political and military conditions, how they regarded the administration of the American Government, affiliation with the invaders, and other matters of interest. He forwarded it as a confidential report and little expected that it would achieve national prominence and bring down upon his head the wrath of the entire army.

"I feel that I did my duty," said Major Gardener, "in complying with the request of Governor Taft. I was asked to report upon conditions in the province of which I was Governor and reported in all sincerity what had come under my observation. I believe that my report contained only such facts as had been brought to my notice. I little expected that the report would get into politics. Politics is what has given it so much prominence, and naturally one party made capital of it. I naturally feel my position keenly, but as a military officer, I think that I only did my duty. I do not know that I will be called to Washington. My orders are to report to the adjutant-general's department at San Francisco. Promotion may await me there."

"What about acceptance of amnesty by the Filipinos? I believe that the Filipino leaders have accepted it in good faith. Of course, our government has not yet mapped out a policy toward the Philippines and the leaders are yet in doubt as to the outcome, yet I believe, they are honest with the government. As to the military force in the islands I might say that the present number is sufficient for all needs. Everything is quieting down there, and what insurrections come, if any, will probably be small affairs."

"The upper classes of Filipinos desire above all things education, which was practically denied the general mass of the people during the Spanish regime. They are eager to obtain the highest educational development. I have with me a young man who has graduated from the Catholic college in Manila where he obtained his degree. He will enter Ann Arbor and take a complete course in medicine. He is only one of the scores of others who are setting their faces toward the United States as the educational Mecca."

CHOLERA STILL BAD IN MANILA

Dr. H. A. Landley, a former government physician in Honolulu, has written to his wife in this city regarding the situation in the Philippines, and concerning the death of James Sims. Dr. Landley is in charge of the Santiago cholera hospital, relieving Capt. Edward A. Southall, U. S. A., who is now here, en route home on the Buford. The latter is dated July 25. Dr. Landley says: "The situation is grave indeed. During the last 48 hours the cases throughout the city have more than doubled in number. My hospital is full to overflowing. It looks now as though the water supply of Manila had become infected. Cholera has broken out among 1000 prisoners confined in Bulbul prison, and some of the wards have two and three guards stationed in them. Americans in many parts of the city have been infected. We received seven in twelve hours on the 24th. 'Little' Sims died on the afternoon of July 24. At one time it was thought he might pull through, but the disease was too much for him. A

happy husband is on today and with the accompanying kind rain it is hoped cholera will disappear. If not, there is no telling where it will end."

"None of my employees have become infected, though I have nearly a hundred."

This exemption requires constant vigilance, and it is no doubt due to the constant and faithful work of Dr. Landley. His staff has been increased to six doctors. Other hospitals are soon to be opened, and his hospital will be relieved somewhat.

TREASURE CRAFT NOW HAS MONEY

Honolulu People in the Scheme Get Schooner Herman Out of Trouble.

There is joy on the treasure-hunting schooner Herman, and according to a sailor on the vessel, "there's more money in the cabin than the captain can shake a stick at."

All this prosperity on the Herman is due to the fact that the libels held against that vessel by various Honolulu business firms for goods supplied to the schooner have been settled, and the craft can now proceed to sea, to treasure island, or any other place, for all anyone here cares.

Back of the settling of the libels against the vessel there is a story to the effect that the money to settle them was secured in Honolulu, through several people here becoming interested in the treasure-hunting scheme and advancing money to the schooner. It is whispered that the treasure scheme has been explained to several people here, and that they have considered that chances of big gains outweigh the risks they run in putting up the money.

The Herman will now sail within a few days, ostensibly for Sydney, but possibly while making the trip there will take in the island where the treasure is said to be buried.

CROMWELL'S SKULL.

Part of the Great Protector's Remains Said to Be in a Museum

Some of the baby clothes of Oliver Cromwell were recently sold at auction in London. Among them a lace hood. It is queer to think how serenely unconscious the mother was at the time this hood was made to adorn the baby's head, which was destined to pass through more awful experiences in history, both before and after it died.

The mother little dreamed that this small bit of lace covered a head that would upset a thousand years' monarchy, and then, after "governing" a nation with its nod, end in a deeper humiliation than any other has ever experienced.

These clothes of an innocent baby seem odd, in view that history records that Cromwell's body was embalmed and lay in state at Somerset house dressed in royal robes and with a crown on the head and with a scepter in one hand and a globe in the other.

Then it was buried with civic pomp in Westminster Abbey, from which it was dug up a little more than two years later and treated with every indignity that revenge could suggest.

The head was cut off and pilloried on the tower at Westminster for twenty-five years, when it was blown down. A sentry found it and secreted it in his chimney corner, only disclosing its hiding place when he was at the point of death.

The head was easily identified, for it is the only head that ever was cut off after it was embalmed. Besides, there was part of the osseous staff of the spear upon which it was stuck and the staff was perforated by a worm which only attacks oak after long exposure to the elements.

The head was sold to Mr. Russell, in whose family it remained for some generations. At length an impetuous member of the family first exhibited it for money and then sold it for about a thousand dollars to three men to use for the same purpose.

The head was finally sold to Mr. Wilkinson, in whose family it still remains. Horace Wilkinson, of Sevenoaks, Kent, being the present owner.

MAY MOTT-SMITH BIRD'S PICTURES

Mrs. May Mott-Smith Bird has placed on exhibition in the Pacific Hardware art room a very pretty display of watercolors, all of them representing familiar scenes in and around Hilo and Honolulu. The display is a creditable one and the subjects chosen have responded well to her brush. Mrs. Bird has made use of the vivid tints of green which are all-pervading in Hawaiian landscapes, and despite the bold coloring she has succeeded in blending the foreground and backgrounds in a pleasing manner.

Amongst the Hilo scenes are some very pretty sketches along the Waiakoa river, showing Chinese and native houses on the banks with fishing canoes and boats tied up to rude landings. Tall cocoanuts in the background make a very effective tropical finish. Rain-forest Falls is prettily executed, although Mrs. Bird chose a grayish day for the subject, a time when the rainbow hues were not so prominent. A miniature Japanese temple in the midst of tropical foliage is also an attractive canvas. A picture of the surf rolling in toward Hilo bay is quite cleverly done. One of the Honolulu subjects that of the most attractive. A striking picture is a profile of Punchbowl viewed from Pauoa, showing the numerous fern fronds upon the slopes. A view of the Palis in given which was sketched on a rainy day, when dark clouds were swirling through the gap.

PRECINCTS WILL FRAME PRINCIPLES

Fifth District Committee Decides to Request Clubs to Work on Planks.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

After two hours' debate last evening the Fifth district committee placed upon its executive committee the task of stirring up the various precinct clubs to activity, so that when the delegates to the Territorial convention shall come together next Monday, they will have a series of resolutions before them, which may aid them in the framing of a platform.

This result was attained only after a bit of sharp talking, in which an attempt was made to declare in favor of the fourteen propositions submitted, with a resolution that the planks should be contained in the Territorial platform, in the opinion of the Fifth district committee. The sentiment finally prevailed that this kind of platform making was outside the province of the committee, and that the only power to take such action lay in the hands of the clubs which chose the delegates.

The work of the meeting, which was very fully attended, every member being present in person or by proxy, was all along the lines of getting closer to the people. The only definite action was that which will result in the bringing the work of the party into the hands of the precinct clubs all along the line. There was no discussion of candidates, despite the fact that many members of the committee came to the meeting feeling that there would be an airing of the senatorial situation. The only thing in this line was the passage of the resolution which asks the various precincts to recommend the names of candidates for both the upper and lower houses before September 5th, for the consideration of the committee, when it shall meet as a nominating convention.

There was some little amusement furnished when the meeting was called to order, and when Judge Kaulukou presented two proxies. Later proxies were presented however which left the tenth precinct man without any standing in the meeting, and he spent the evening in looking on. After the disposition of the matter of the Portuguese conference committee, and the report from the committee on rules that a rough draft had been made but no finished rules were ready for the committee's action, L. L. McCandless introduced the following resolution, there being several suggestions which were embodied in it and accepted by the maker:

Whereas: The responsibility falls upon this body of selecting six candidates from the Fifth District as Representatives of the Republican party, and

Whereas: We believe it to be in the interest of our party to appeal to local pride and to stimulate local work, and

Whereas: We believe that by the mutual assistance of all the precincts each can succeed, now therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend the following apportionment of the six representatives among the various precincts, based upon the Republican strength as shown at the last election:

First. From the first and second precincts, one representative.

Second. From the third, fourth and fifth precincts one representative.

Third. From the sixth precinct, one representative.

Fourth. From the seventh precinct, one representative.

Fifth. From the eighth and tenth precincts, one representative.

Sixth. From the ninth precinct, one representative.

And we further recommend that each precinct club shall, on or before the 5th of September, meet and suggest a candidate for the House and a first and second choice for candidates for the Senate on the Republican ticket, all of which may or may not be accepted by the District Committee.

In support of his resolution Mr. McCandless said that the following was the Republican vote two years ago, as used in the preparation of the schedule of the new divisions: first and second precincts, 109; third, fourth and fifth, 122; sixth, 102; seventh, 172; eighth and tenth, 159; ninth, 149.

There was considerable talking before the resolution was finally adopted as given, and the remarks were all directed at making it so read that the precincts should not be led to believe that the men so named would be placed upon the ticket without question. Senator Carter, James Low and J. L. Holt each took a hand in perfecting the resolution, and it went through without a single vote against it.

As soon as this was done the principal business of the evening as set forth in the call was brought up by J. D. Avery. He had prepared a series of resolutions, which set forth that the district committee had the work of the campaign in hand and therefore suggested several planks which, in the opinion of the committee, should be in the platform. The resolution was read and translated by Col. Lauka, who took occasion to at once speak to them. He explained that he was opposed to dictation to the convention, but the placing of the matter in the light of suggestion made it possible for him to support the motion. He took it that there was nothing in the resolution which appeared to the members of the party as did the plank on City and County government. He explained his position and said that while he had been alienated from his people by his exposure of the Republican party he hoped by taking up the matter nearest to them he would win them to the party, which he said he believed was the aim which would bring the greatest aid to the greatest number. He said he had two years ago been a member of the committee which framed the

platform and then gave way to the representations of the business community and agreed to the pronouncement. He did not attribute defeat to the equivocal position then taken, but he thought such action again would mean defeat. He did not want to take the onus of making the mistake of trying to keep the people from having their wish, though he had misgivings as to the results of the enactment of such laws. He said it might mean greater taxation, but if so he was willing to undertake the payment for if the Republican party did not give the people what they wanted, they would get it some other way. As to the claim that a triple set of officials would have to be maintained, he thought the appropriations now made were sufficient to give to each island a local government.

The central government, he declared, was here on suffrage. He said the Congress had simply permitted it to exist until the people might provide for a better system, and if the people did not do it, it would be done for them. The existing system he said was that which had been ruling for the past half century, the only change being in the name. No monarchical form could exist in America he declared and the change must come.

Mr. Low asked if the chair did not have some suggestions and Mr. Achi declared that he had called the meeting on the request of seven members, from whom now emanated the platform which was submitted.

Senator George R. Carter said that he thought the only thing to be done was to offer an amendment declaring that a delegate to Congress should be nominated and then adjourn after notifying the Territorial convention that everything had been completed. He asked how the members of the committee would feel if the Territorial committee should suggest the names of men from the Fifth who should be put up as the candidates for the legislature. He said the passage of the resolution would mean an infringement upon the rights of the convention, the committee would be going beyond its sphere and would subject itself to the ridicule of the people who know how such things should be done. He maintained that a precinct club passing such recommendations was entirely within its precinct, as it selected the delegates to the convention. He said he did not know any plank to which he would object while there were some which he cordially endorsed, yet the members were asked to declare in favor of fourteen planks which they could not at once digest.

Frank Pahlia moved to amend by striking out every thing but the County government plank. He said he met many natives and while all talked of City and County government they admitted they did not understand what it meant. He thought there should be a committee to study this matter and then go to the precincts and tell the people all about it. His motion was voted down however by a large majority.

Avery in support of his motion read what had been passed by the Ewa Republican district club, already given in full in the Advertiser, and he said the resolutions were suggestions to the clubs. Low explained the action of the Ewa club and expressed the opinion that the resolutions as meant to make the clubs active, were proper with some changes. Finally after L. L. McCandless' motion to strike out the various resolutions and resolutions, and to have the matters submitted to the precincts, with certain alterations, went through, and the meeting adjourned after Chairman Achi had called the executive committee to meet at noon today. The completed resolution follows:

Resolved, That the executive committee is hereby instructed to ask the Precinct Clubs to act on the following Resolutions or any part thereof to be recommended by them to their several delegations in the Territorial Convention:

The Republican party of Hawaii heartily endorses the policy of our illustrious Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt, as expressed in his first message to Congress that "in Hawaii our aim should be to develop the Territory along traditional American lines" and we pledge each and all of our candidates to assist the President in the attainment of his purpose by every means placed within our power by the people of this Territory and with the utmost despatch.

More specifically, we declare the principles upon which we ask the support of the voters of this Territory to be the following:

1. We are emphatically and uncompromisingly opposed to any restriction of the franchise in this Territory, other than the present educational qualification, which is fully adequate for the protection of the purity of the ballot.

2. We demand the establishment on or before November 1st, 1903, of county and municipal government in Hawaii, modeled after the most advanced and popular systems now in operation elsewhere in the United States.

3. We urge the immediate prohibition by Executive order or Congressional enactment of the employment in Hawaii of oriental or other alien contractors or laborers of any kind, directly or indirectly, upon any federal public work.

4. We declare that the employment of Asiatic, directly or indirectly, by the Territory or any of its political subdivisions, in preference to available citizens or qualified voters should be strictly prohibited by law.

5. We declare that eight hours should hereafter constitute a day's work on

all public works of the Territory or its political subdivisions.

6. We urge continued liberal appropriations for the maintenance of our waterworks and sewerage systems.

7. We favor a contribution by the Legislature of the present permanent settlement upon the Queen Liliuokalani.

8. We urge liberal appropriations for the improvement and maintenance of the public highways throughout the Territory.

9. We recommend suitable legislation for the promotion of diversified industries throughout the Territory.

10. We demand a seat in school for every child of school age born of a citizen or of any one eligible to become a citizen. We favor the addition of a university to the public school system of Hawaii and we demand a liberal and properly distributed appropriation to enforce this plank.

11. We declare against the centralization of power in the hands of one man or a few men, not only in the body politic, but also in party organizations.

12. We declare that no corporation should be permitted to obstruct or close more than half of any public street or highway at one time, but should keep half of the same always open for traffic.

13. We recommend that the next Legislature appoint a tax commission to remodel and revise our taxation laws upon a more equitable basis and report at the next succeeding Legislature.

14. We urge Congress to authorize the return to the Territorial Treasury such an amount from the Federal revenues collected in Hawaii as will pay the awards of the Fire Claims Commission and the expense of keeping the ports of this Territory in a sanitary condition.

And be it further resolved that it is the sense of this Committee that the said Convention should instruct the next Republican Territorial Central Committee to immediately organize and maintain a free labor bureau for the benefit of Republican voters.

And be it further resolved that it is the sense of this Committee that the said Territorial Convention should appoint a Commission to proceed at once to draft a county and municipal government bill to be presented to the Legislature as a Republican measure, said Committee to first report the draft of such bill when prepared to the Republican Territorial Central Committee, who shall refer the same to the several Republican District Committees for ratification and suggestions, in order to make the law, when finally passed, most perfectly adjusted to the local conditions in the several districts.

J. D. AVERY.

Honolulu, H. T., Aug. 26, 1902.

HERE'S WHAT'S WANTED

A Citizen of Honolulu Supplies the Information.

Over half the complaints of mankind originate with the kidneys.

A slight touch of backache at first. Twinges and shooting pains in the loins follow. They must be checked, they lead to graver complications.

The sufferer seeks relief.

Plasters are tried and liniments for the back.

So-called kidney cures which do not cure.

The long looked for result seems unattainable.

If you suffer, do you want relief?

Follow the plan adopted by this gentleman.

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Used Winches on Rigging

Captain Graham of the ship E. M. Phelps says that the reason he was able to handle his immense spread of sails during heavy weather so well, although short-handed because of the inefficiency of his tramp crew, was because he has exceptionally fine rigging and was able to use a steam winch to haul up heavy yards and a number of sails all at one time. Captain Graham has perfected a large number of labor-saving appliances on the Phelps, and is said to be able to handle his sails about as quick as any man on the sea. The Phelps will finish discharging her 4500 tons of coal on Monday.

WENT TO VISIT HIS SISTER.

A. J. Cottingham went to Washington Co., Ark., U. S. A., to see his sister and while there was taken with flux (dysentery) and was very bad off. He decided to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was so much pleased with the prompt cure which it effected, that he wrote the manufacturers a letter in praise of their medicine. Mr. Cottingham resides at Lockland, Ark., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The tax court will probably not make any decisions on the appeals before it for several weeks. The absence of J. K. Brown from the city has delayed matters somewhat, and the remaining members are waiting until the transcript is written up before getting to work. The court intends to visit some of the property on which taxes are in dispute, and this will be done within a few days.

Fine Furniture Genuine Mahogany

Dressers, Dressing Tables, Parlor Cabinets and Lardesks. All new and choice goods. Some of these are reproductions from old designs.

Crumb Cloths and Art Squares

for the dining room. We have these in light cool colors at prices unheard of before.

Our Rug Stock

is complete. We keep everything from a cheap Jute rug to an imported Royal Wilton. A large assortment of patterns and sizes.

Furniture Covering in select patterns.

Window Shades, Porch Screens, Matting

Our Upholstering and Repairing Department

is first class in every particular.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.
Corner King and Bethel Sts.

THE FIRST

American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President.....Cecil Brown

Vice-President.....M. P. Robinson

Cashier.....W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

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INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

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New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Sparkling and Healthful

No other beverage has the satisfying qualities contained in

Primo Lager

It is a pure brew of the choicest hops and barley hops. Order from the Brewery.

Brewery Telephone Main 341.

PORTUGUESE WILL RUN Republicans Agree to Basis of Fusion.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Portuguese voters will have representation on the Republican ticket, if the District Committee listen to the recommendations of the Territorial committee. This action on the part of the governing body was decided upon yesterday, after a long session at which there were representatives of both the District Committees with the Territorial committeemen, and the five members from the Portuguese Political club.

The conference was arranged for the purpose of listening to the claims of the Portuguese representatives, and there were present on behalf of the club Chairman Gonzales, J. M. Vivas, M. C. Pacheco, L. R. Medeiros and M. De Ponte. Chairman Robertson of the Territorial committee was assisted by Secretary Fisher, Messrs. Cooke, Winston and Jones; Gedge, Wilson and Savage of the Fourth district and Avery, Henry, Shaw, Isaacs and Lane of the Fifth District committee.

On behalf of the Portuguese club Vivas said that the members believed that they were entitled to representation and suggested that they be given a senator and one representative. The Republicans objected to this and it readily developed that there could be no arrangement on this basis. Then it was agreed that two representatives would be agreeable to the Portuguese but when the suggestion came that one should be named from each district the Portuguese objected on the grounds that there was no leader in the Fifth, and they wanted both from the Fourth. After the claims had been made Winston suggested that there might well be offered on the part of the club some figures as to the number of votes that might be expected, and there was at once the explanation made that the Portuguese expected that they would be of assistance to the Republicans if they were given representation, not only on this island, but as well on the others, there being large colonies on Hawaii and many voters on Maui.

The conference here ended and there was a further talk over the situation by the Republicans, and again a discussion on the part of the members of the Territorial committee. The result of these talks was that the Central committee will recommend to the two district committees that each place the name of a Portuguese representative on the ticket for the Legislature, when the committees shall meet as a nominating convention. The meetings of the committees will be held as soon as possible, and the decision as to the representatives to be named communicated to the Portuguese club.

The conference was held just in time to affect the election of the two representatives demanded by the club, at the meeting at San Antonio Hall last evening. There was a big attendance of the members of the club when the meeting was called to order, and there was a great deal of interest shown in the proceedings. For the committee Vivas reported the conference and said that the members of the committee had promised to use their influence with the club to have the election put off until after the Republicans had communicated their views to the committee. The report went over the grounds covered and Vivas made a plea for delay so that there might be action along the lines suggested.

There was opposition to this action, as pending the disposition of a motion Frank Andrade suggested that he might withdraw his name, thus leaving only two candidates before the club. There was some talk of the whole thing going over and new nominations being made. Silva thought the club should go ahead and choose its nominees, while Camara, in an impassioned plea for action at this time, said the meeting was a large one and there might not be another of the same size. He said every one knew that the Republicans would give representation for the reason that the club had the numbers to demand it, and had the votes to become a factor in the campaign. With the aid of Portuguese votes he said the Republicans would have many more members in the legislature and they knew this and must give it weight. He said as the club had now demanded two members of the ticket, the thing to do was to go ahead and stand by that demand. After other talk the motion to postpone the election was lost as was one to reopen the nominations. Dr. Spinola created a diversion by insisting upon interruptions saying that the Portuguese were selling out to the Americans, as they met and talked English.

Frank Andrade made quite a sensation when he got the floor. He said there existed a situation which must be explained before he would permit his name to be considered. He said there were in the club men who could not qualify as voters, and young men who would not be able to vote at the coming election. He said this was not as contemplated in the by-laws of the club, and he could not permit himself to be a party to such a thing as the stuffing of rolls for the purpose of getting in men who were not able to be citizens, which would deceive those with whom the club was dealing. He said that Silva, one of the candidates, had brought in one name at least of a man who did not know he was being made a member, and who had not put up the price of the initiation fee. He said there might be others of the same kind, and that there should not be any voters except those who would be able

GREAT AUDIENCE WILL GREET SENATOR THURSTON

Meeting to Be Held Saturday Evening at
the Orpheum Promises to Make
a Record.

When former Senator John M. Thurston steps before the audience which assembles in the Orpheum on Saturday evening, there will be given him one of the most enthusiastic greetings that has ever been tendered a visitor to these islands. The announcement that he will address an audience upon general political topics has had the effect of arousing much enthusiasm and the prospects are that there will have to be held overdraw meetings to accommodate the many who will not be able to get within the sound of his voice.

The arrangements for the meeting are complete and the gathering will be made one with only one purpose, the hearing of the distinguished orator who is now here on business, and incidentally is enjoying the climate of the islands. Mr. Thurston will speak perhaps an hour and half, much depending upon his physical condition. He will have no rivals for the ears of the people, and it is only that the evening may be full that there has been made arrangements for another speaker, who will address the meeting only in the event of there being such a period as would necessitate another speech to properly provide a whole evening's entertainment.

Mr. Thurston will not be interrupted for purposes of translation. When he has concluded Judge W. Luther Wilcox, one of the best Hawaiian scholars and most eloquent men in the vernacular, will make a digest of the address in the native tongue. While this is being done it is the plan to have Mr. Thurston make a few remarks to an overflow meeting, if one has to be held, which is now taken as assured.

The house will be so divided that there will be special arrangements for the seating of ladies, the precinct captains being detailed as the ushers for the evening. Boxes will be reserved for Governor Dole, and for the ladies of the visiting party, while there will be special invitations to the members of the Territorial committee and other prominent citizens who will have seats upon the stage. The leading members of other parties will also be in attendance, as it is recognized that Senator Thurston, as one of the foremost men in the nation, will speak upon the broad lines of national questions. Prince Cupid will be one of those specially invited and he will be accompanied by his personal friends.

There will be handsome decorations of the hall and the walls will be filled with music by a band. The additional speech, if one is had, will be made by Chairman A. G. M. Robertson, of the Territorial central committee.

FIFTH DISTRICT WORK.

Republican precinct clubs of the Fifth district will have before them at once the proposals of the committee passed at the meeting Tuesday evening, that there be expressed the feeling of the clubs as to appropriate planks for the platform, and as well the names of the

to cast a ballot at the next election. Under those conditions he said he would run. Vivas agreed with the remarks of Andrade and there was something of a sensation before the end of his remarks, which brought from Andrade the declaration that he wanted fair play.

Silva said from the statement of Andrade it would appear that no one but himself had brought into the club men who could not be American citizens. He claimed that he had kept within the constitution and by-laws, and in the case of the man whom Andrade mentioned he had asked the man for his name and there was nothing but what was fair and above the board in the transaction. As to the declaration of Andrade that he had made the statement without thought of prejudice to any one, Silva declared that this was false, and that the object of Andrade was to hurt him (Silva).

The chairman read the rules and decided that the intent was that only voters should cast a ballot for the nominees, and appointed J. R. Munis, A. C. Silva and F. J. Durao as judges. The rule providing for a two-thirds vote for endorsement was set aside and a plurality alone provided. Chairman Camara left the presiding officer's place and called Jason Andrade to fill it, and then the balloting began. There was a farce made of part of this in that the votes of several men were challenged and they were called upon to write their names, one of those being Editor Pereira, of La Libertad. Others were challenged but there was little notice taken to this and it became a joke. Meantime votes were cast by young men who declared that they were only eighteen years of age, and several times there was some difficulty in finding how the voters stood on the educational qualification.

The result of the balloting was the casting of eighty-two votes and these when counted proved to be Camara, sixty-one; Andrade, forty-eight; Silva, thirty-six. There were cheers and speeches and the meeting adjourned with much enthusiasm over the declaration that Camara and Andrade were the club choices.

NURSED SOLDIERS IN BOER WAR

"Yes, nursing in war times is not bad work, but I object to having every soldier that I chance to nurse fall to his knees and ask me to become his wife.

men who will best represent the district upon the ticket for the legislature.

The meeting of the executive committee of the district committee held yesterday was well attended, and the men entered enthusiastically upon their work. The resolutions passed at the meeting of Tuesday evening were sent out and the expectation is that there will be no delay by the clubs getting down to work. The calls will reach the various club officials today and there should be no time lost in the matter of action.

The point has been raised that there are in the rules no arrangements for the issuance of calls for meetings of precinct clubs by the officers of the clubs. The only point set out is that the executive committee of the district committee may call a meeting whenever it may see fit, but the call sent out simply provides that there shall be a meeting on or before September 5th, for the making of recommendations to the committee. This may cause some delay but the officers of the clubs will be called together as soon as possible and thus prevent any possible default in sending in the names of those to be favored by the committee.

Col. Curtis P. Iaukea believed that in the report of some of his remarks before the district committee, he was made to say that he would be responsible for any extra cost of city government. The sentence, however, if there should be extra taxation he would be ready to meet it, which of course meant only the taxation which might be added to his present payment, and can be only so construed by people who understand English.

FOURTH PRECINCT CHOICES.

There have been many caucuses of the various precincts and the first to come out with definite conclusions is the Fourth of the Fourth. In the course of a long meeting held yesterday it was decided that the delegates to the Territorial convention from that precinct should act as a body in pressing upon the convention certain nominations.

Without dissenting voice it was decided that the name of Alex. G. M. Robertson should be presented for the nomination for delegate. The nominating speech may be made by Senator Crabbe. Crabbe was named for the member of the Territorial committee and the delegates decided that they would support A. N. Kepoikai for the position of chairman of the convention, in the event that he should not appear as the candidate for the nomination for delegate.

Arrangements for the convention are being made and it is probable that there will be one of the largest meetings that has ever assembled in the city. All the delegates from Hawaii have signified their intention to come over at the end of the week, and the arrangements are such that there will be boats arriving Saturday or Sunday from both sides of the big island, as well as of Maui.

There will be some speeches during the deliberations of the committee, and it seems probable that there will be at least one United States senator on the platform, and as well a former senator, with other distinguished men who are now in the city.

Why, if I had wished I could have been married about forty thousand times during the war," said Miss Martin, a passenger who went through on the Canadian-Australian line steamer yesterday. Miss Martin is a New Zealand-er. She went to South Africa with the first contingent of troops from the island colony, and saw a great number of the big battles of the war.

But battles and bloodshed did not impress her half as much as did the dozens of British "Tommy's" who wished to leave the Boers to their own resources and turn around and capture the nurse's heart.

Miss Martin is original in her manner of speaking of love. "You must understand," she said, "that I am not sentimental and do not believe in much love. I am not much to look at. I am very large and why in the name of goodness every soldier wanted me to become his wife is more than I can make out. But they all made such requests. When a soldier was wounded and I had occasion to assist in dressing his wounds, about the first sentence he would utter after again becoming conscious, would be something like this: 'God bless you, nurse; you can have me for the rest of my life—we'll get a home and settle down.'"

The nurse declared that she could stand bullets, the noise of a saucy pom-pom gun, or the whistling of big shells, but when it came to these soldier proposals on the battlefield she usually became very angry.

"It was funny, too," said Miss Martin, "to see the kind of fellows who would propose. One little fellow who was not more than a third my size, begged me to become his wife. I could pick him up and carry him around in my arms, yet he insisted that I should marry him, so that he could be in a position to protect me. The idea! What nonsense! I might have taken pity on him and married him to protect him."

Miss Martin says that several incidents of the war go to show that nursing in war times is now far less difficult than it was a few years ago. She considers that the style of arms used and new ones that are constantly coming on into use will change the complexion of a battlefield as far as army nurses are concerned. Operations are now so widely scattered that it is impossible for a nurse to be right on the ground. She cannot be everywhere, and has little opportunity to work at the widely separated posts on the field. She believes that nurses will be used in future wars more in the hospitals away from the field of action than on the battlefield itself.

AMERICAN TIPSTERS

Herr Hofel Says
They Ruin
Orient.

"Wherever Americans have travelled in the Orient they seem to have exerted a bad influence over the natives in the way of raising prices," said Mr. Hofel, travelling representative of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, as he boarded the Hongkong, Manja yesterday morning just prior to her sailing for San Francisco. "Go to India, Singapore, Hongkong, Manja and Japanese cities and you will find that the Americans have turned things topsy-turvy."

Mr. Hofel is returning to St. Louis after a year in the Orient marketing the amber wares of the great St. Louis brewing company. Mr. Hofel's one complaint is the manner in which American tourists have caused prices to soar skyward. The fault with Americans is that wherever they go they attempt to "show off," and their habit of tipping far in excess of benefits received has increased even that bane of travelling. Europeans generally do not exceed a tip of one-tenth of their bill in cafes and other places for service. On the other hand, Americans tip entirely out of all proportion to the cost of things received. When an American goes into a cafe and his bill amounts to fifty or seventy-five cents in American money, he tells the waiter to keep the change of a dollar. People following in the wake of these extravagant tipsters usually find out to their sorrow that they must pay equally well or put up with poor service.

The ricksha runners even have made up their minds that when an American appears amongst them he must be molested. They raise the prices and then expect tips as well. In Manila the cocheros, instead of being the obsequious jehus of the old Spanish days, have now become independent beings and if they feel that they will not get more than the regulation fare, refuse to accept a passenger on the ground that they are engaged.

"To say that one is an American," said Mr. Hofel, "is to announce that you are to stand and be robbed in broad daylight. The servile people which we used to know in the Orient are not so now in the case of Americans. European travellers, however, escape from this condition of affairs, and they are treated with as much respect as formerly. 'Am I glad to go back to the United States? I should say so. First I ran into the plague. Wherever I'd go, there would be an epidemic of plague. When that was over the cholera began following one around. In Manila I encountered an epidemic of cholera; then in China, and even when I was in Japan cholera had broken out there. Oh, yes, I'm mighty glad to be so near home and I hope I won't have to go back again to the Far East very soon.'"

TWO KINDS OF PEOPLE.

Ellis Wheeler Wilcox.
There are two kinds of people on earth today.
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.
Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood.
The good are half bad, and the bad are half good.
Not the rich and poor, for to count a man's wealth
You must first know the state of his conscience and health.
Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.
Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years
Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.
Not the two kinds of people on earth I mean.

I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs. With Weak Nerves.
With Rheumatism. With Lost Vitality



With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip. I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

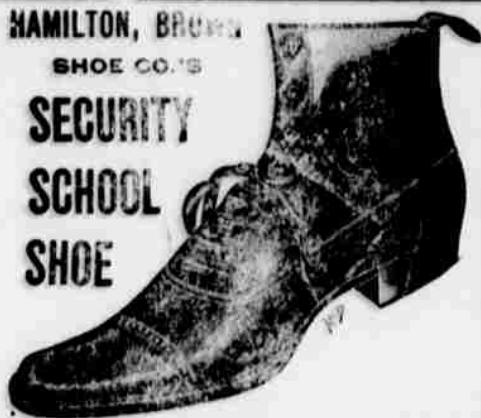
Witness, Oshin, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin.
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu. Yours very truly,
ALEX. SHEPPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him.
That's how it makes so many old men feel young.
Mr. A. Crawford, Pookama, Oreg., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 25."
Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails.
Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street,
San Francisco.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents

HAMILTON, BROS.
SHOE CO.'S

SECURITY
SCHOOL
SHOE



\$2.50

Buys
a Pair

School opens soon and we want to sell every boy and girl in Honolulu and the other Islands a pair of strong, good fitting shoes. The kind that will stand the grind of school and are comfortable on the feet. Let the children try them.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

REORGANIZED:

The well known Shipping House of Smiths' Cash Store, Inc., reorganized October 22nd, 1900, with additional capital and facilities for handling export family trade. They are so well known to almost all English speaking people, that it is unnecessary to do more than state that the same high grade service that has been rendered in the past by this reliable and responsible General Merchandise Store will be continued. Former customers, and new ones alike, are invited to write for price lists.

Terms are invariably cash. Prices are the lowest that good goods can be supplied in a legitimate manner.

SMITHS' CASH STORE

No. -27 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

mean
Are the people who lift, and the people who lean.
Wherever you go you will find the world's masses.
Are always divided in just these two classes.
And oddly enough you will find, too, I mean,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.
In which class are you? Are you easing the load?
Of overtaxed lifters who toll down the road?
Or are you a leaner who lets others bear Your portion of labor, and worry, and care.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1825.
Accumulated Funds £2,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME
99.15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.
The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.
The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.
The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building (Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Headache or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, Druggists and Solicitors will give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialea Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Pulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

PRODUCTS OF HAWAII

A Gardener's Notes On Island Crops.

The Gardener's Chronicle, an English publication, has the following article from the pen of Donald McIntyre, head gardener of Moanalua:

As everyone in the horticultural world knows, sugar is the staple industry, and is largely cultivated throughout the islands. It was cultivated in very small quantities before 1875, when a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the United States came into effect. Under the provisions of this treaty an era of unexpected prosperity set in, and the production of sugar, as well as rice, increased more than was ever anticipated. Large barren tracts of land were brought into cultivation by extensive irrigation, some of the ditches being forty miles in length, carried through dense woods, tunneled through rock, and spanning wide canyons. The Ewa Plantation, near Honolulu, is one of the largest and finest in the islands. About 90,000 acres are taken up with the various plantations, with a yearly yield of about 225,000 tons of sugar. It requires an average of eighteen months for a crop to mature, the ordinary yield being three and one-half tons to the acre; yet on specially rich alluvial soil, it is sometimes as great as nine tons to the acre.

Next in importance comes rice. Its culture is principally carried on by the Chinese, and in the San Francisco market it grades with the best coming from China. The ground is plowed and well harrowed, the field is then submerged, the water being allowed to stand until the crop ripens, when it is drawn off. The method of cultivating is crude and primitive. The Chinaman sows the seed thickly in a small field; when the plants are about six inches high, they are pulled up and taken to the field for planting, where they are set out in the mud by hand in rows about eight inches apart. When matured the water is drawn off to allow the straw to ripen. The crop is then cut with the sickle. No threshing machines are used by the Chinese rice grower, but the grain is separated from the chaff by being beaten out with the hoofs of horses or Chinese cattle, as in ancient times.

Coffee is cultivated, but not to a large extent, although Hawaiian, or Kona, coffee takes a high place among the best coffees of the world; the trees are grown anywhere from the sea-level up to 3,500 feet above the sea. One of the greatest difficulties to contend with is insect blight, which is greatly kept in check by peculiar parasites, and ladybirds that have been introduced for each kind of insect. The cultivation of tea is carried on with good results, the best quality of leaf being obtained on the higher elevations. The high price of labor prevents its more extensive cultivation.

Hemp has been experimented with, and pronounced by experts to be of a good, strong description. The expense of cultivation is trifling, and the yield per acre is about thirteen and one-half tons. Ramie, or vegetable silk, grows luxuriantly, but the industry is not developed, owing to the want of suitable machinery.

The soil and climate of Hawaii cannot be excelled for the production of tropical and sub-tropical fruits, and their introduction has added largely to the prosperity of the islands, especially so in the case of semi-tropical fruits, such as the alligator pear, banana, lime (citrus limetta), orange and lemon. The alligator pear grows to a large size, and the fruit is of a superior quality. The flesh is of a butter consistency, with a nutty flavor, and it makes a delicious dressing for salads; the largest of these fruits is about six inches long, and weighs upwards of three pounds. The mango grows in great profusion, and several varieties are used for making chutney, the best varieties having been imported from India and Jamaica. It is an evergreen with small glossy leaves; and a gum which exudes from the trunk of the tree is used in medicine. It bears fruit several months of the year, and it is not unusual to find trees with fruits on one side and blossoms on the other.

Cocoanuts grow all along the seashore, or any spot where nothing else will grow; but they are now very little cultivated. The papadilla, soursop, pomelo, chirimoya, custard-apple, papaya, citron, watermelon, granadilla, pomogranate, and tamarind are some of the desirable exotic fruits that do well in the islands. Vegetables of all descriptions are raised throughout the year, and water and cantaloupe melons are superior to those grown in most countries. Pineapples grow wild on all the islands; there are some twenty-five varieties taking their names from the localities whence they are obtained. Near Pearl City, some eight miles from Honolulu, a plantation of an excellent variety exists. The average weight of the fruits is eight pounds, although the fruits of some varieties have been known to reach a weight of seventeen pounds. The pineapple season is from the middle of the month of May to the middle of August.

Bananas are raised in great quantities and shipped to the west coast of the United States, the cost of cultivation being very small. Along the mountain ranges are trees and vines in luxuriant growth, forests of a magnificent species of tree, whose wood has beautiful markings, and capable of taking a high polish, equaling the finest walnut and mahogany; this is the koa-tree. The islands at one time were very rich in sandal-wood, but when the natives found it would be a great source of income to them, they cut down the old trees in a very short space of time, and sold them to dealers in the United

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

May Be a Tame Affair This Year.

Labor Day which falls on Monday next will probably be a very tame day with the labor unions, or what is left of them. Thus far there seem to have been no definite plans made by the local unions for a celebration of Labor's one great day in the year, and even the balloon ascension man cannot find any one who can authoritatively say that it will be worth his while to get his airship in readiness for a skyward flight.

A year ago the various unions of plumbers, carpenters, painters, electrical workers, boiler-makers and masons were firmly organized, and turned out for parade in large numbers and had speeches galore, followed by a grand ball in the evening. Since last year's Labor Day there has been an exodus of the white members of the organizations and there is little more than a nucleus left this year. Work began to slack up toward the end of last year, and every steamer for the coast which could take passengers carried numbers of skilled workers away to other places where work was more plentiful. The Journeymen Plumbers' union was the first to feel the result of the exodus, then the carpenters, and finally the masons' organization. The painters' union is not materially weakened, as a large number of the brush-wielders are Hawaiians. The result has been that only a few of the mainland workers, who came here when Hawaii became a Territory and participated in the first great Labor Day celebration in September, 1900, have remained in the islands, leaving most of the field to Asiatics.

The plumbers have no regular headquarters and the hall that was formerly maintained by them, together with other trade organizations, in the basement of Murphy hall, is little used nowadays.

It was ascertained yesterday that although some effort had been made to get the various organizations together for a celebration on Labor Day, nothing had so far been accomplished. No one has been chosen to make the Labor Day address, and it is likely that beyond being a general holiday in Honolulu there will be little or no observance of the event.

States, and neglected to plant young trees for a future supply.

Not the least important vegetable product is taro. It consists of two kinds—the upland, which grows on the hillsides in dry ground, and the lowland, or more important staple, which is propagated like rice, under water. Long irrigating ditches are required in preparing the bed. The ground is levelled off and enclosed by a wall impervious to water. The floor of the patch is made as rich as possible, and the top is cut from the ripe roots and set out in hills placed several feet apart. The water is let in, and allowed to remain until the crop is mature, i. e., in about twelve months, the only labor required being to keep the soil clear of weeds, and provide a depth of about six inches of running water. Taro can be planted at any season, and a ripe crop obtained. The root is oblong, the largest being about one foot in length, and from three to four inches in diameter. The root is baked by the natives, who make from it what they call poi, the baked root being pounded till it forms a paste, which is thinned by adding water, and afterwards allowed to ferment. As a food it is most nutritious.

Another important plant much used by the natives is the ti; it has also a large, oblong root, and the leaves are of a shining green tint. The ti-leaves were at one time woven together, and formed a short cloak, which the natives sometimes wore. The root, after baking, is sweet and pleasant to the taste. It is also used to make an intoxicating drink, by bruising the roots with a stone, and steeping in water until it ferments.

A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED.

At Panama, Colombia, by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter states: "Last March I had as a patient a young lady sixteen years of age, who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet and at the end of one week was entirely well." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

OLAAS CANE SHOWS WELL

Plantation Now in Excellent Shape.

Olaa plantation is in excellent condition, according to the reports brought down by recent visitors and the condition of the cane and the physical shape of the estate are such as to excite the most favorable comment. Messrs. M. P. Robinson, A. J. Campbell and Elmer E. Paxton made a special trip over the plantation, returning to the city this week, and their statements concerning the estate are of the most rosy.

The cane is good, the prospects for a fine crop and the ratoon are making such growth as to promise even better returns to the plantation than has come from the plant cane. Mr. Paxton, who is the treasurer of the company, said concerning his trip yesterday: "The grinding of the first crop of the Olaa Sugar Company, Limited, will be finished in about three weeks. Up to August 20, there were 17,329 tons manufactured—about 1250 tons being ground at Waiakae. There is estimated to be about 1200 tons yet to take off, which gives a total of 19,729 tons; in addition to this 500 tons or more was cut for seed.

"This is nearly up to the estimate made at the beginning of the year for the first crop, and considering the fact that a very small amount of fertilizing was done, and also the fact that the soil is virgin forest land exposed for the first time in ages to the action of the sun, we consider the results very satisfactory.

"Another fact that has been demonstrated is that the quality of the cane is about the same at all elevations of the plantation, and if any difference, the mauka lands show the best results. We are planting Lahaina cane to an elevation of about 1000 feet, and above that Caledonia and bamboo canes.

"While it is too early to make even an approximate estimate on the yield of the crop for 1903, I might say that the area will be about 4250 acres; added to this will be the crop from Puna—about 1000 acres—or a total of 5250 acres. The cane in general is looking well and the fields are in good condition.

"The experience of other plantations, especially with soils similar to that of Olaa, has shown a marked increase of yield with cultivation and fertilization. Even on Ewa plantation, the average yield in 1894 was 6.96 tons against their present enormous yields.

"The decline in the value of the stock owing to the assessments being called under the general depressed conditions has probably given rise to rumors adverse to the financial condition of the company. While we do not consider it our duty, as agents, to run down street rumors, we are always glad to give any information at hand to interested parties who may apply for same.

"The Olaa Sugar Company, Limited, will begin on its second crop with a balance to its credit of say from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and all improvements and floating indebtedness paid. There will be no heavy expenditures during the coming year, outside of the railroad line below the mill costing say \$40,000, for the purpose of taking off the cane which cannot be reached by flume.

"The mill has worked almost without a hitch since it was turned over to the company in January, and we think the results on the first year's grinding will compare favorably with any mill in the islands.

"The area of the third crop will be about 5000 acres, exclusive of Puna Sugar Company and outsiders, which will be about 1800 acres. The planting is nearly completed, and the prospects for an increased yield per acre are very good."

ANOTHER ARMY VESSEL IN PORT

The United States transport Seward—when seen in the offing looks more like an out-of-date island steamer than a transport—arrived in Honolulu yesterday afternoon after an eleven days' trip from Seattle.

The Seward carries no cargo. She is a small wooden vessel, excellently equipped, but about as costly a government steamer considering her size as has ever been put together. The Seward cost the government some \$75,000 on the start. Since then some \$220,000 has been spent in making repairs and improvements on her but if sold tomorrow she would not bring half this amount of money.

When she arrived here she had a deck-load of coal amounting to two hundred tons, in addition to this coal she is to take about two hundred tons from Honolulu and this amount, together with what she has in her bunkers, ought to be sufficient to carry her to the Philippines.

The transport will commence taking in coal today and her captain thinks that she can sail before Saturday.

On board the vessel everything is in fine shape. Quarters for officers and crew are very good and her engines and other appliances are strictly up-to-date. She has a new refrigerating plant. Her work in the Philippines will be to carry fresh meat for the troops at different island points.

CHINESE HAVE REFUSED TO OBEY

Committee Appointed to Look Into the Act to Mitigate.

The Board of Health issued another ultimatum yesterday to the remaining slaughter house concerns in Iwilei. A few months ago the first order of the Board was made regarding the removal of the slaughter houses on sanitary grounds, and all but two of the companies have obeyed. The two recalcitrants are Chinese and have refused to comply with the order or to cease slaughtering.

Yesterday at the Board of Health meeting a resolution introduced by Paul Isenberg that City Sanitary Officer Tracy notify them to leave within two weeks was adopted. If this order is not obeyed legal proceedings will be resorted to.

THE ACT TO MITIGATE.

There was no discussion at the meeting of the "Act to Mitigate" as had been anticipated. Instead the entire matter of need of the enforcement of the law was referred to a committee composed of Attorney-General Dole, F. C. Smith and Dr. Sloggett.

Another committee was appointed also to look into complaints regarding city cemeteries. This committee is composed of E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Moore, Paul Isenberg and Dr. Sloggett.

ORIENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS.

The following reports were submitted upon health conditions in the Orient and Australia:

Hongkong, two weeks to July 20—cholera, thirteen cases, ten deaths; plague, sixty-four cases, fifty-five deaths; Shanghai—cholera epidemic; Nagasaki—cholera, seventeen cases, ten deaths; sixty deaths suspected from cholera.

Brisbane—One death from plague.

August 5.

Manila—2634 cases of cholera up to July 23, 2944 deaths.

Kobe, to August 13—Two cases cholera, one death.

Yokohama, to August 11—Seventeen cholera cases, ten deaths; total since outbreak, thirty-three deaths; forty-nine suspected cholera deaths.

Shanghai, to August 9—Cholera, 118 cases; ten deaths from smallpox.

Hongkong, to August 5—Cholera, twelve cases, ten deaths; plague, sixty-eight cases, sixty deaths.

Fukuoka Island of Kyushu, 500 cases of cholera to date; prefecture of Okayama, 500 cases since July 29th.

OTHER MATTERS.

The report of the medical examiners recommending the issuance of a license to practice to H. H. Maynard was accepted and approved.

Permission was granted to F. W. Hardy, R. C. Searle and Noah Aluli to visit the Leper Settlement for the purposes of registering voters.

Philip Peck was appointed a trustee to succeed Rev. Mr. Cruzan at the Hilo Hospital, upon the recommendation of L. A. Andrews.

The request of R. E. Wilson that he be permitted to join his wife at Kalaupapa as kokua was granted.

Further time was given to the committee on fish regulations. Dr. Sloggett called attention to the increasing epidemic of cholera in Manila and the Orient and advised that the present prohibition against fishing in the harbor be continued. It is intended to increase the limits to Sheridan street.

Reports of the plumbing inspector and the Hilo sanitary inspector were read and approved.

There were present at the meeting: Dr. Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith, F. C. Smith, Dr. Moore, E. P. Dole and Executive Officer Pratt.

WAS IN SIEGE OF KIMBERLY

Mrs. Grever, an elderly lady, reputed to be worth millions, passed through Honolulu yesterday on the Aorangi. Mrs. Grever lives in Kimberly, South Africa, and during the siege of that place by the Boers, was boxed up there. She had an interesting time of it, and says that her most pleasant recollection of the siege was the part that the late Cecil Rhodes played in affairs during its progress.

Rhodes, according to Mrs. Grever, was the life of the town, not because of his joviality, but because of his grumbling. She gives a graphic description of the famous siege, but this contains nothing strikingly new aside from her stories of Rhodes. She says that the African empire maker's health commenced to get poor during the siege and that the fact that he went through that siege took off at least ten years of his life.

At the first report of war Rhodes was happy, but as soon as the diamond city was surrounded by Boer commandos Rhodes became uneasy. He thought a way that all his plans for a great future for South Africa had been spoiled. His work of years he considered to be in a fair way on the road to ruin. Then he started to drink himself to death.

The great man became stern and selfish. He supplied to the besieged anything that he could from the stores of the Kimberly mine, but at the same time declared that he would make the British government pay for every item. Mrs. Grever is reputed to have made a large amount of money through operations on the diamond fields. She is now well advanced in age but declares that she will return to South Africa again.

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full all the time. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, tetter, salt rheum.



Mr. Frank Hewett, of Kalamo, W. A., sends his photograph and tells what cured him. "When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

Bark Foohing Suey
SAILING FROM
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

A Few Specials IN GLASS WARE

- 7 piece Berry Sets comprising 1 large bowl and 6 ind. saucers... 60c
- 4 piece Table Sets consisting of covered sugar, covered butter, cream jug and spoon holder. 50c
- 2 Quart Jugs... 35c
- Pickle, Jelly or Preserve Dishes, each... 10c
- And many other articles.

See the display in one of our show windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishings.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Detroit Jewel Stove and Gurney Refrigerators.

Presented to Liliuokalani.

Queen Liliuokalani received in private audience yesterday at Washington Place Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Thurston, wives of the visiting publicists, who were presented by Colonel Macfarlane.

REPORT OF BISHOP TRUSTEES.
The annual report of the trustees of

Puahikinui (k) to Wong Feart, D.
por R P 6291 Kul 4987 Anahola, Koolau,
Kauai; con \$60.

Honolulu, August 22, 1902.
ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.

Consolidated Soda Water Works
COMPANY, LTD.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd
CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

Honolulu, August 22, 1902.
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